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DAILY NEWS, THREE MONTHS..... 1 00  
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THE DAILY NEWS will be served to subscribers in the city at 15 cents per week.

ADVERTISEMENTS—First insertion, 15 cents a line; subsequent insertions, 10 cents a line. Business Notices, 20 cents a line. Marriage and Funeral Notices, 10 cents each.

## NEW SUMMERS.

—Gold closed yesterday at New York active and excited, at \$14.  
—Cotton at New York closed heavy and lower. Sales 36,000 bales at 23c.  
—The Liverpool cotton market closed flat; uplands 11½; Orleans 12½. Sales 6,000 bales.  
—Ex-President Pierce is getting much better.

—A railroad was sold in Texas the other day for \$500.

—Large numbers of Broadway stores are "to let," in New York.

—The grand dames of Paris have determined to abolish the chignon.

—A so of Theodore, of Abyssinia, is traveling with a menagerie in England.

—Sales are continuing to New Orleans to invest in Louisiana sugar plantations.

The well known actor and theatrical manager, Sol Smith, died in St. Louis on Sunday morning last.

—East English railroads one and three-quarter million dollars to pay for personal injuries due in 1897.

—Two men, named Hiram Henim and Samuel Kee, have made a wager of \$1500 a side to ride a velocipede from New York to Chicago.

—Another kerosene lamp explosion took place in Washington on Tuesday night, at the residence of a Mr. Matthews, occasioning serious loss.

—Southern securities were inactive in New York on Monday. The Herald quotes South Carolina sixes 72½; do., new, 70½; do., registered stock, 63½.

—If the Marquis of Dute takes orders, it will be the first instance of a Roman Catholic priest occupying a seat in the House of Lords since the Reformation.

—Charles Read's new story, about which there has been so much talk, is to begin the Galaxy for March. It has one of the new-angled titles: "Put yourself in his place."

—Maurice Strakoske has paid Madame Rosini \$40,000 for an exclusive copy of her husband's posthumous mass. He is to produce it in Paris with Alboni, and charge \$6 admission.

—In the celebrated New Orleans wine case, one day last week, the judges, counsel and witnesses, drank twenty bottles of wine, in "testimony." Had they kept on they would probably have been thoroughly competent to judge of its merits.

—The pine coffin which contained the remains of Mrs. Burratt from the day of her execution until their recent disinterment has been broken into small pieces and appropriated by relic hunters.

—When the chaplain of the Massachusetts House of Representatives was chosen, the candidates were William Lloyd Garrison, Rev. Phoebe A. Hanford, and Julia Ward Howe; whilst the Democrats voted for Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby.

—The experiment of doing its own printing, which the government, under the spur of the constant frauds and excesses in its printing contracts, entered upon some years ago, has proved so satisfactory a success that Congress is now about to make it uniform by extending it to the printing of the debates. The contract with the publishers of the Globe expires on the 4th of March, and there is little prospect of its renewal.

—The following "sate" for the Cabinet is given as the guess of an individual who has means of being well informed, and who, by the process of putting this and that together, may have hit the thing exactly: For Secretary of State—Charles Francis Adams. Secretary of War—John M. Schofield. Secretary of the Navy—D. D. Porter. Secretary of the Interior—Benjamin F. Wade. Attorney-General—William M. Evans. Postmaster-General—James F. Wilson, of Iowa.

—The Washington correspondent of the Rochester Democrat, speaking of a party in Washington, says: "General Butler joined in a conversation; held near him on a subject not exactly harmonious with the festive occasion, but thought to mind by the removal of the body of Mrs. Burratt. 'She was an innocent woman,' the General said unhesitatingly. In reply to a remark made by a gentleman in her case showed the truth of the saying, 'military commissions are organized to convict,' he said: 'Yes. I sent persons to military commissions when I intended them to be convicted; when I wished them acquitted, I did it myself.'"

—General Longstreet, who is in Washington, was upon the floor of the House of Representatives Monday afternoon, at first seated writing at a desk vacated for him by a Republican member. In a short time he was discovered and soon surrounded by both Republicans and Democrats, and cordially shaken by the hand. One Republican member said to General Longstreet: "General, we have admired your courage and bravery in the field, but we esteem your recent course in matters of political interest to the South as of a higher order of courage than that which you displayed in battle." Longstreet bowed in acknowledgment of this and other compliments bestowed upon him.

—A Columbia (S. C.) correspondent of the New York Times writes: "From conversations I have had with well-informed parties from the interior of this State—the central and upper portions, where cotton is the staple—it seems probable that the year 1899 is likely to yield the heaviest crop of cotton produced since the war. The past year (1898) South Carolina produced 150,000 bales of cotton. In some sections of the State the quantity planted will be double that planted in 1898; and in all portions marked increase in the order of the day. If the season be favorable and labor do not fail, 1899 may yield 225,000 bales, and one estimate puts it at 250,000 bales. A perfectly organized system of labor would render it practically to produce in this State near half a million bales, worth something like \$50,000,000. The crop of 1898 was, I believe, over 400,000 bales, and the economy of culture was not by any means at its maximum."

—A Columbia correspondent of the New York Times thus alludes to the progress of the immigration movement in South Carolina: "The agents are private, and the results are decided and will tell in time. An association—one as an instance or example of several others

of a like kind—in the town of Newberry, near the centre of the State, is now introducing German laborers in this way, at the rate of fifty a month. A number of planters met at the courthouse several months ago, conferred upon the matter, agreed that white labor would not pay, formed an association, appointed an agent, and sent a hundred dollars as a beginning fund, and the work commenced. The agent began by getting first small numbers, six, eight, ten or a dozen at a time—and, from month to month, brought on a few more; a number of immigrant laborers for January brought fifty. And thus the work will go on until May or thereabouts, when the demand for this year's work will call for it to be renewed in the autumn for next year. I am informed by a member of this Newberry association that the laborers already in service do at least fifty per cent. more work than negroes. The result is easy to be seen—the negro must give place to the Saxon and the Teuton. He must move nearer and nearer to the coast, where, on account of the malaria, the whites will be slower to go. Those persons who expect largely of the negro, tell me that it will stimulate the negro to do fifty per cent. more work."

—A most shocking murder took place in the Tusano Asylum on Blackwell's Island, New York harbor, during Friday night last. The accommodations there are so meagre that it has been found necessary for several months past, in order to meet the demands of the increase in the number of unfortunate, to cause their sleeping two in a cell, instead of one as heretofore, when the patients are dangerous and liable to do bodily harm to one another. On Friday night one of the female lunatics confined in this department arose from her couch and in a paroxysm of madness seized the heavy tub at the foot of the cot and raising it above her head brought it down with terrific force upon the skull of her sleeping comrade, crushing it in and killing her instantly. When the female keeper of the ward in which the horrible affair transpired thrust open the door of the cell, great was her horror in beholding the maniac murderer and her murdered companion lying side by side in their gory cot, a ghastly spectacle indeed. The bed-clothing was saturated with blood, which dripped slowly from the pendant covering and streamed over the floor of the room, while the brains of the dead woman, which had been literally scooped out with the fingers of the murderer, lay scattered about and bespattered the walls. The remains of the deceased, whose name has not transpired, were confined quietly and expeditiously, and were interred without delay. The murderer is, of course, irresponsible for the act.

## CHARLESTON

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1899.

## Grant and the Politicians.

Those were brave words with which General Grant broke silence in receiving the formal announcement that he was the oncen President of the nation. The people heard with delight and hope that "Economy, Retrenchment and Honesty" were to be the principles of his administration, and at the same time, (to use the words of a Radical journal) "a feeling akin to consternation" seized the whole pack of greedy politicians who live and fatten on the plunder of the national treasury. The President elect had sounded the key note of a success in his civic career, scarcely less conspicuous than that which fortune had given him in the path of war. It would have been well for his fame had he said no more. His speech was regarded as a direct snub given to the party leaders, as open defiance hurled in the face of the makers of the Tenure-of-office law, and as an uncompromising assertion of his absolute independence of party management and the dictation of clique. The rage with which his declarations were received by the Radicals seems in turn to have awakened uneasiness, if not alarm in the mind of Grant. For, on the heels of his remarks to the committee, we find him dispatching the following significant letter of acceptance to Congress:

"GENTLEMEN: Please notify the two 'Houses of Congress of my acceptance of the important trust which you have just notified me of, my election as President of the United States, and say to them that 'it will be my endeavor that they and those who elected me shall have no cause to regret their action.'"

This proceeding, it must be remembered, was wholly without precedent, and, indeed, without reason. Never before had a President elect taken such a method of signifying his acceptance of the office. Besides, the office not having been conferred by Congress, it was rather absurd that anybody should have placed himself in the position of accepting it at the hands of that body. The sending of the letter is wholly inexplicable, unless we view it in the light of an *amende* for that naughty speech, and an assurance that President Grant, like General Grant, means to recognize his fealty to the Radical politicians in and out of Congress.

## Gold contracts.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, affirming the validity of contracts made payable in gold, seems to have been received with great satisfaction throughout the country. The gist of the opinion, which was delivered by Chief Justice Chase, is contained in the following extract:

"In the absence of any specific contract for the payment of coin, legal tender notes may be a sufficient tender, but it is clear to the court that express contracts for the payment of coined dollars can only be satisfied by the payment of coined dollars. They are not debts which may be satisfied by the tender of Treasury notes."

The New York Evening Post, the great advocate of free trade and hard money, regards this decision as of the highest importance. It is more sweeping than an act of Congress making gold contracts legal, because it sustains such contracts whether already made or to be made, while such an act could only take effect upon those hereafter made. It opens the way for every man who will to transmit his own business in a real standard of value, instead of a fluctuating currency. It marks by far the most important step yet taken by the nation in the way towards specie payments. For it vindicates for the coined dollars of the United States the character of money; and it is safe to affirm that no attempt will ever again be made to take that character from them.

## Book Notices.

PORTAL WORKS OF CHARLES G. HALPINE. (Miles O'Reilly). With a Biographical sketch. By Robert H. Roosevelt. New York: Harper & Brothers. Charleston: Holmes' Book House.

A better selection from General Halpine's works will, doubtless, be made at some future time, when the *jeu d'esprit* which political interest and personal affection now retain shall have lost their value. Halpine was an improvisator, ardent, impulsive and genial in temper, quick in apprehension and fluent in speech. With him to think and speak and write necessarily; to dash off puns and poems, editorials and volumes; to adventure upon any kind of work, and to use any instrument that came to hand, scalpel or brief, pen or sword, or lyre; in a word, if we may be allowed to make a word for the occasion, with him to *forthput* was a necessity of nature. Of course, much that he has written is fugitive. But much will survive. Some of his sentimental songs are not unequal to those of Morris; some of his humorous ones rival those of Holmes. His thrilling Fenian songs would be a little more consistent if they had no denunciations of "rebels" in them; but logic was never one of Halpine's infirmities. We look in vain for the "Epics" which Mr. Roosevelt promises on the title page, unless this be a new name for the ballads in the volume.

"THE APOSTLE OF THE NORTH." The Life and Labors of the Rev. Dr. McDonald. By the Rev. J. Kennedy, Dingwall. London: T. Nelson & Sons.

Dr. McDonald was the evangelist of the Highlands. A mighty man in frame, in passion, in conviction, it seemed to those who heard him preach that "the would bring 'the very roof down upon their heads.' A preacher more enthusiastic, he addressed a people not less enthusiastic than their Celtic kindred among the Welsh mountains. He exercised an immediate, irresistible, unbounded influence over the wild clans of the borders. The present work is a history of his missionary enterprises and successes. It abounds in anecdotes illustrative of his methods, his character and the state of the people among whom he labored. The Ossianic poems were discovered, in their substance, by Dr. McDonald in the comparatively little known northwest of Scotland. The volume is beautiful in its execution.

THE CHALET OF PEARLS; OR THE WHITE AND BLACK RABBIT. By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." New York: D. Appleton & Co. Charleston: John Russell.

The author of the "Heir of Redclyffe" is one of those ladies the fertility of whose genius fills us with admiration. It requires no great effort of imagination to fancy her writing books for our grandchildren, as fluently as she has for the last twenty or thirty years been writing them for ourselves. Their elements are simple enough, if their number is confusing. A little love, tinged with "a dim religious" coloring—a little High Churchism, inclining now to Ritualism, now to Catholicity, according to the period of the story, a mild catastrophe here and there acting as a sort of break-water to the otherwise unruddled flow of serene sentiment—these are the materials by a judicious manipulation of which the identity of structure is disguised. The present story is a historical novel of the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, is neither better nor worse than others from the same pen. We may say of it—by way of parody on the famous remark of the "late lamented" Mr. Lincoln to the showman who requested an endorsement of his panoramas—"For the people who like her 'books we should say that the 'Chalet of Pearls' is the sort of thing that such people like!" For ourselves, we have found it rather dull reading.

HOW A BRIDE WAS WON; OR A CRABE ACROSS THE WATERS. By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." New York: D. Appleton & Co. Charleston: John Russell.

Given nothing particular to say, and three hundred double-columned pages to say it in—given the smallest conceivable amount of incident to spread over the largest possible space, and you have as the result the present "novel." The book seems utterly objectless, and the story meanders through the pages with the most delightful indifference to the claims of time, place and circumstance.

## Wants.

WANTED, A WOMAN TO COOK AND WASH, also to do the housework. If she do to please work, send and attend to children; well preferred, or if colored not to be clean, have no facilities or hangars on, or to do anything about the house. References required. Apply at southeast corner BITE AND MORGAN STREETS. One of HANNAH. February 19

WANTED, AGENTS TO SELL THE AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE. Price \$25. The simplest, cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE COMPANY, Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. February 3 wfm19

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, BY A GENTLEMAN, a suite of rooms, plainly furnished, and with a good view, for the purpose of an abundant supply of water, and to be close at hand. Address, stating location and terms, A. P. Office Daily News. February 16

WANTED, BY A LADY ACQUAINTANCE, a copy of the new book, "The History of the United States," by the late President Grant. Address, stating location and terms, A. P. Office Daily News. February 16

WANTED, SUBSCRIBERS FOR ALL THE LEADING MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS, at publisher's rates. CHARLES C. RIGTER, No. 101 King-street. April 21

AGENTS WANTED, for \$75 TO \$200 PER MONTH, or a commission from which two to three times the amount made by selling the latest improved CHINESE PATENT PORTLAND CEMENT. Price \$12. For circulars and terms, address BOWEN & CO., No. 320 South Third-street, Philadelphia, Pa. December 5

WANTED, EVERYBODY TO SUBSCRIBE TO THE CIRCULATING LIBRARY. CHARLES C. RIGTER'S Select Library of New Books contains all of the latest publications. April 21 No. 101 KING-STREET.

## To Rent.

TO RENT, FOUR ROOMS, with the use of a good kitchen. Apply at No. 16, corner of KING AND SOCIETY STREETS. February 19

## Foot and Hand.

LOST, ON SUNDAY LAST, MRS. BROWN'S CHAIN, a GOLD BRACELET, a watch, and a gold ring, all of which were left at the residence of Captain THOMAS LOCKWOOD, No. 284 Fourth St., second house from corner of Society-street. February 19

CHARLESTON DENTAL DEPT. No. 275 KING-STREET. GOLD AND SILVER, AMALGAMS, MINERAL. DENTISTS. Steel Goods, and every article used by the Dentist. 2mo January 31

## Schiedam Schnapps.

OFFICE OF UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Importer of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, No. 26 FINE-STREET, NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 1, 1898.

To the People of the Southern States: WHEN THE PURE MEDICINAL RESTORATIVE, now so widely known as WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS, was introduced into the world under the endorsement of four thousand leading members of the medical profession some twenty years ago, the proprietor was well aware that it could not wholly escape the penalty attached to all new and untried preparations. He, therefore, endeavored to invest it with strongest possible safeguards against counterfeits, and to render all attempts to imitate it difficult and dangerous. It was submitted to distinguished chemists for analysis, and pronounced by them to be a pure medicinal preparation. Its purity and propriety having thus been ascertained, samples of the article were forwarded to ten thousand physicians including all the leading practitioners in the United States, for purposes of experiment. A report, requesting a trial of the preparation and a record of the result, accompanied each specimen. Four thousand of the most eminent medical men in the United States promptly responded. The responses of the articles were numerous and of the highest character. They said, had long been wanted by the profession, as no reliance could be placed on the ordinary liquors of commerce, all of which were more or less adulterated, and therefore unfit for medicinal purposes. The peculiar ex-fine and strength of the of juniper, which formed one of the principal ingredients of the schnapps, together with its unaltered character of the alcoholic element, gave it, in the estimation of the faculty, a marked superiority over every other diffusive stimulant as a diuretic, tonic and restorative.

These satisfactory credentials from professional men of the highest rank were published in a condensed form, and enclosed with each bottle of the Schnapps, as one of the guarantees of its genuineness. Other pre-cautions against fraud were also adopted; a patent was obtained for the article, the label was printed on a special process, and an autograph signature was attached to each label and cover, his name and that of the preparation were inclosed on the bottles, and the corks were sealed with his private seal. No article had ever been sold in this country under the name of Schnapps prior to the introduction of Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, in 1861; and the label was deposited, as his legal mark, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York during that year.

It might be supposed by persons unacquainted with the drug character of the purists who prey upon the reputation of honorable merchants by vending deleterious trash under their name, that the protections so carefully thrown around these schnapps would have precluded the introductions and sale of adulterated preparations. However, only to have a stimulus to the frauds of the day. The trade mark of the proprietor has been stolen; the indorsement which his schiedam Aromatic Schnapps alone received from the medical profession has been claimed by mendacious humbugs; his labels and bottles have been imitated, his advertisements paraphrased, his circulars copied, and worse than all, dishonorable retailers, after disposing of the genuine contents of his bottle, have filled them up with common gin, the most deleterious of all liquors, and thus made his name and brand a cover for poison.

The public, the medical profession and the sick, for whom the schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed as a remedy, are equally interested with the proprietor in the detection and suppression of these notorious practices. The genuine article, manufactured at the establishment of the under-igned in Holland, is distilled from a barley of the finest quality, and mixed with an flavored with the berry of the Italian juniper, of unapproachable purity. By a process unknown in the preparation of any other liquor, it is freed from every acrimonious and corrosive element.

Complaints have been received from the leading physicians and families in the Southern States of the sale of cheap imitations of the schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, in the markets; and travelers, who are in the habit of using it as a tonic and restorative, have been misled by the sale of cheap imitations, which they frequently palmed off upon the unwary. The agent of the undersigned have been requested to institute inquiries on the subject, and to forward to him the names of such parties as they may ascertain to be engaged in the atrocious system of deception. In conclusion, the undersigned would state that he has proceeded, from under the hands of the most distinguished men of science in America, proofs unanswerable of the purity and medicinal excellence of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps; that he has expended many thousands of dollars in surrounding it with guarantees and safeguards, which he declined should protect the public and himself against fraudulent imitations; that he has shown to the only liquor in the world that can be unhesitatingly depended upon as a medicinal and healthful beverage, investigation, analysis, comparison and experiment in all its forms; and from every order the preparation will be sent, real and trade mark, has come off triumphant. He, therefore, feels it a duty he owes to his fellow-citizens generally, to the medical profession and the sick, to denounce and expose the charlatans who counterfeit these evidences of identity, and he calls upon the press and the public to aid him in his efforts to remedy so great an evil.

The following letters and certificates from the leading physicians and chemists of this city will prove to the reader that all goods sold by the undersigned are all that they are represented to be.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

I feel bound to say, that I regard your Schnapps as being in every respect pure, medicinal, and deserving of medical patronage. At all events, it is the purest possible article of Holland Gin, heretofore unobtainable, and as such may be safely prescribed by physicians.

DAVID L. MOIT, M. D., Pharmacologist, Chemist, New York.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present: Dear Sir—I have made a chemical examination of a sample of your schiedam schnapps, and find it to be of the highest quality, and of the most delicate and pure character. I have been asked to determine if any foreign or injurious substance had been added to the simple distilled spirit, and the examination has resulted in the conclusion that the sample contained no poisonous or harmful admixture. I have been unable to discover any adulteration, and I am therefore satisfied that the purest and most medicinal spirit is employed in the adulteration of liquors. I would not hesitate to use myself or to recommend to others, for medicinal purposes, the schiedam schnapps as an excellent and unobjectionable variety of gin.

Very respectfully yours, CHAS. A. KELLY, Chemist. (Signed), NEW YORK, NO. 53 CEDAR-STREET. November 26, 1897.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present: Dear Sir—I have submitted to chemical analysis two bottles of "Schiedam Schnapps," which I took from a fresh order, and found them to be of the highest quality, and of the most delicate and pure character. As before, that the spirituous liquor is free from injurious ingredients or falsification; that it has the marks of being made in Holland, and is prepared by mechanical admixture of alcohol and aromatics.

Respectfully, FRED. F. MAYER, Chemist. (Signed), NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 1.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Esq., Present: Dear Sir—The value of pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes has been long known by the profession, and thousands of lives have been sacrificed by the use of adulterated articles. Delicate constitutions and other diseases of the brain and nerves, to which in this country, are very rare in Europe, owing, in a large measure, to the difference in the purity of the spirits sold.

We have tested the several articles imported and sold by you, and found them to be of the highest quality, and of the most delicate and pure character. I have been asked to determine if any foreign or injurious substance had been added to the simple distilled spirit, and the examination has resulted in the conclusion that the sample contained no poisonous or harmful admixture. I have been unable to discover any adulteration, and I am therefore satisfied that the purest and most medicinal spirit is employed in the adulteration of liquors. I would not hesitate to use myself or to recommend to others, for medicinal purposes, the schiedam schnapps as an excellent and unobjectionable variety of gin.

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## Meetings.

ZERUBABEL CHAPTER No. 11. K. A. M. THE REGULAR CONVENTION OF THE ABOVE CHAPTER will be held at the EXETER HOTEL, at seven o'clock, at a social hour, by order M. E. H. E. L. S. JENNINGS, Secretary.

February 19

DIARION LODGE, No. 21, O. O. F. THE REGULAR WEEKLY MEETING OF THIS LODGE will be held at SEVEN O'CLOCK, at the EXETER HOTEL, at seven o'clock, at a social hour, by order M. E. H. E. L. S. JENNINGS, Secretary.

February 19

HOPE FIRE ENGINE COMPANY. THE REGULAR MEETING WILL BE HELD AT SEVEN O'CLOCK, at the EXETER HOTEL, at seven o'clock, at a social hour, by order M. E. H. E. L. S. JENNINGS, Secretary.

February 19

Removal. NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—THE PAVILION HOTEL STABLES has been removed from the corner of KING AND SOCIETY STREETS, FINE-STREET, to the corner of KING AND SOCIETY STREETS, FINE-STREET.

February 18

NOTICES IN Bankruptcy. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, IN THE MATTER OF EPHRAIM M. BABCOCK, BANKRUPT, BY WHOM A PETITION FOR ADJUDICATION OF BANKRUPTCY WAS FILED ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1898, IN SAID COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

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